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3. (Internal Use Only - PLC) Jim Kronfeld, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information, House Government Operations Committee staff, called and asked if any of the Agency's authorities would specifically preclude the Agency from providing training to non-governmental types in the U.S. He said he was sure the answer was negative but would not disclose the purpose of his request. I told him I would check and call him back. John Warner, Deputy General Counsel, advised me there was no such specific prohibition. When I called Kronfeld back, he advised me that his request was from Dave Burnham, a reporter for the New York Times, who was concerned that the Agency had provided certain training recently to a group of New York City policemen. Kronfeld knew nothing further about the request and had given Burnham the name of the CIA General Counsel and suggested that Burnham direct his inquiry to him. I subsequently checked with Mr. Thuermer's office and [] Office of Security. A group of senior New York City Police officials, at their request had been given a four day briefing at Headquarters by OTR, in September, on our systems for the handling of information. On Friday, 8 December, the NYC Police had called Security seeking guidance as to what to tell Dave Burnham as he was pressing them for the details of the training that was provided the group of NYC Policemen. Security told the Police to inform Burnham that at their request they had been given a briefing by CIA on the Agency's handling, storing and retrieval of information. Just prior to close of business, Mr. Thuermer advised me that Dave Burnham had called. Mr. Thuermer told Burnham that he would look into the matter and call him back.

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14 CITY POLICEMEN GOT C.I.A. TRAINING

Learned How to Analyze
and Handle Information

By DAVID BURNHAM

Fourteen New York Policemen—including First Deputy Police Commissioner William H. T. Smith and the commander of the department's Intelligence Division—received training from the Central Intelligence Agency in September.

A spokesman for the C.I.A., Angus Thuermer, confirmed that the 14 New Yorkers had been given training but denied that the agency had regular instruction programs for local police officials.

Mr. Thuermer acknowledged, however, that "there have been a number of occasions when similar courtesies have been extended to police officers from different cities around the country."

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Thuermer said he was not able to determine how many police officials or how many departments had come to the Washington area to receive agency training.

"I doubt very much that they keep that kind of information," he added.

Mr. Thuermer scoffed when asked whether the agency's training of policemen—some of whom are responsible for collecting information about political activists—violated the congressional legislation that created the C.I.A. to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to national security, "provided that the agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers or internal security functions."

Twelve of the New York policemen—one captain, three lieutenants, five sergeants and three detectives—received four days of training from the C.I.A. in a facility in Arlington, Va., beginning last Sept. 11, according to the Police Department.

Commissioner Smith and Deputy Chief Hugo J. Masini, commander of the Intelligence Division, attended one day's training on Sept. 13.

Commissioner Smith said during an interview that in connection with the reorganization of the department's intelligence work, "we decided we needed some training in the analysis and handling of large amounts of information."

Mr. Smith said the department had decided that the C.I.A. would be the best place for such training. "They pretty much set this up for us," he explained. "The training was done gratis, only costing us about \$2,500 in transportation and lodging."

Both the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a professional organization that does police efficiency studies and runs training seminars on a variety of law-enforcement subjects, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation said they were not equipped to provide instruction on the storage, retrieval and analysis of intelligence information.

One branch of the Police Department's Intelligence Division, the security investigation section, is the subject of a pending suit in Federal court here. The suit, filed by a group of political activists, charges that the surveillance and infiltration activities of the security section violate "the rights of privacy, free speech and association granted and guaranteed" the plaintiffs "by the United States Constitution."

The present reorganization of the security section—and the part of the Intelligence Division that collects information on organized crime—is being financed by a \$166,630 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a branch of the Justice Department. As of Oct. 13, a police roster indicated that there were 365 policemen assigned to the Intelligence Division.